

First nesting record of Band-winged Nightjar *Systellura longirostris* in Uruguay

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The natural histories and distributions of many Neotropical nightjars are still very poorly known due to their cryptic behaviour and habits. Band-winged Nightjar *Systellura longirostris* is a mid-sized species, widespread over much of South America, except the north-west (Cleere 1998). It exhibits considerable vocal and morphological variation between populations, suggesting that multiple species are involved, a fact supported by a recent molecular study (Sigurdsson & Cracraft 2014). The nominate subspecies occurs along the Atlantic coast of Brazil, from Bahia to Rio Grande do Sul, as well as in Paraguay, eastern Argentina and most of Uruguay (Cleere 1998, 1999). However, aspects of its breeding biology are still poorly understood.



Figure 1A. Bichadero-Froz, Cuchilla de Laureles, Tacuarembó, northern Uruguay, July 2014 (Jeremy K. Dickens); (B) male Band-winged Nightjar *Systellura longirostris*, Bichadero-Froz, Cuchilla de Laureles, Tacuarembó, northern Uruguay, July 2014 (Henry Dario Machado)



Figure 2. Nesting Band-winged Nightjar *Systellura longirostris*, Bichadero-Froz, Cuchilla de Laureles, Tacuarembó, northern Uruguay: (A) female and eclosed eggs, September 2013; (B) nestlings, October 2013 (Henry Dario Machado)

We present the first report of *S. longirostris* nesting in Uruguay, with a description of eggs and nestlings. A nesting *S. longirostris* was recorded in September–October over two consecutive years (2012–13) at Bichadero-Froz, Cuchilla de Laureles, Tacuarembó, northern Uruguay (31°21'34.2"S, 55°59'4.8"W). Habitat comprised rocky outcrops, with several small streams, at the edge of a densely forested gorge in an area otherwise characterised by heavily grazed open pampas (Fig 1A). In late September 2013, the nest possessed two nearly pure white eggs, with several almost imperceptible pale brown spots. These were incubated by the female when photographed (Fig. 2A). The eggs were laid on a patch of soft lichens and bryophytes, with a few pebbles, and not directly onto the bare rock. It was unclear whether the pebbles in the nest were naturally present or if they had been placed there by an adult. On the next visit, c.10 days later, in early October, two pale tan-brown nestlings were observed at exactly the same spot (Fig. 2B). In July 2014, two *S. longirostris* were found roosting together during the day on the rocky outcrop at Bichadero-Froz. The first, a male, was photographed (Fig. 1B) and, when flushed, flew into the gorge and took cover in the forest with the second, which was identified as a female but was not photographed. This male had an unusual rufous plumage, superficially similar to Rufous Nightjar *Antrostomus rufus*, but was identified using the following traits: somewhat uniform upperparts, without any conspicuous scapular pattern; dark remiges with a semi-concealed buff band; and the fairly extensive white tips to the inner webs of the two outermost rectrices (visible in the photo). The incubating female also had an atypical, pale, plumage, but the overall pattern of the upperparts, with no conspicuous markings on the head, nape and scapulars, ensures its identification.

The breeding season coincides with that already reported for this subspecies, September to December, with the only previous data coming from records in Rio de Janeiro (Sick 1997) and Minas Gerais (Hoffmann 2010), in south-east Brazil, and in Santa Fé province, Argentina (de la Peña 2006). Egg and chick coloration and clutch size are also similar to those mentioned in the literature. However, they differ from the other nesting records by being laid onto a soft substrate, not bare rock, and hatching via the middle of the egg, not the broader end. Their breeding at the same locality in two consecutive years and presence in a third is suggestive of nest-site fidelity. This study reinforces the need for

additional studies on the breeding biology of Neotropical nightjars, especially for species whose taxonomy is unclear and comprise various vocally and/or morphologically distinct forms, such as *S. longirostris*.

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